

~~SECRET~~ ~~NOFORN~~

Approved For Release 2000/08/25 : CIA-RDP79-01009A002500020002-1

Copy No.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

## GEOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT

CIRBA

PART XII: POPULATION



DOCUMENT NO. 2  
NO CHANGE IN CLASS. FI  
CLASS. CHANGED TO IS S G  
9-2071

CIA/RR GR L-60-1, Part XII

February 1960

**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

**OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND REPORTS**

Approved For Release 2000/08/25 : CIA-RDP79-01009A002500020002-1

~~SECRET~~  
~~NOFORN~~

**WARNING**

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, USC, Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**GEOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

CUBA

PART XII: POPULATION

CIA/RR GR L-60-1, Part XII

February 1960

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research and Reports

**CONFIDENTIAL**

S-E-C-R-E-T

Approved For Release 2000/08/25 : CIA-RDP79-01009A002500020002-1

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. General . . . . .	1
II. Distribution . . . . .	1
III. Racial Composition . . . . .	3
IV. Religion . . . . .	6
V. Occupational Structure . . . . .	6
VI. Literacy . . . . .	10

MAPS

	<u>Following Page</u>
1 Distribution of Population, 1953 . . . . .	2
2 Mapa ESSO República de Cuba . . . . .	11 (in pocket)
3 Pinar del Río Province . . . . .	11
4 La Habana Province . . . . .	11
5 Matanzas Province . . . . .	11
6 Las Villas Province . . . . .	11
7 Camagüey Province . . . . .	11
8 Oriente Province . . . . .	11

Approved For Release 2000/08/25 : CIA-RDP79-01009A002500020002-1

S-E-C-R-E-T

CUBA

PART XII: POPULATION

I. General

The population of Cuba, numbering 5,870,854 as of May 1953 (see Table 1), is of heterogeneous composition and is distributed unevenly throughout the Island. From early Spanish colonial days to the present, the growth of population in Cuba has, to a large extent, paralleled the development of the sugar industry; and the racial composition reflects the successive waves of laborers -- Negro slaves, Chinese contract laborers, and, more recently, immigrants from other islands of the Antilles -- brought to Cuba by the white population to work in the canefields and sugar mills.

The 1953 census enumeration, Censos de Población, Viviendas y Electoral: Informe General, is the most recent detailed statistical source available on the population of Cuba and was the principal source used in preparing this report. Although the data are old and changes in absolute numbers obviously have occurred since 1953, the relative population structure probably has not changed significantly in terms of distribution, racial composition, employment, and literacy.

II. Distribution

A relatively high population density prevails in regions of plains and hills and a corresponding low density in mountainous regions and areas of coastal swamps. The actual density ranges from 187.2 persons per square kilometer (484 persons per square mile) in

S-E-C-R-E-T

## CENSO DE POBLACION: CUBA

Table 1 --POBLACION TOTAL, POR PROVINCIAS Y MUNICIPIOS: 1953

PINAR DEL RIO			LAS VILLAS		
1	Atenas	35,735	1	Abreva	7,098
2	Caba	31,939	2	Aguada de Pasajeros	28,882
3	Candelaria	14,872	3	Calabazal	34,973
4	Comunidad del Norte	26,111	4	Calibarién	26,244
5	Comunidad del Sur	50,915	5	Calibazar de Nigua	16,666
6	Quevedo	18,328	6	Camajuaní	26,362
7	Quevedo	34,137	7	Cienfuegos	99,530
8	San Juan de los Rios	20,576	8	Cienfuegos	10,247
9	San Juan de los Rios	15,274	9	Corralillo	10,569
10	Manatí	13,667	10	Cruces	18,738
11	Pinar del Rio	93,195	11	Ensenada	19,037
12	San Cristóbal	22,878	12	Esaporina	21,963
13	San Juan y Martínez	31,826	13	Fontenay	35,110
14	San Juan y Martínez	23,519	14	Palmar	10,740
15	Villavieja	15,950	15	Pleasant	48,662
		448,422			
LA HABANA			16	Quemado de Gónes	21,339
1	Aguadilla	11,933	17	Rancho Velos	10,855
2	Alquízar	13,286	18	Ranchuelo	12,564
3	Barahona	16,601	19	Rodas	23,786
4	Bayamo	26,449	20	Sagua la Grande	39,065
5	Bejucal	11,204	21	San Antonio de las Vueltas	31,226
6	Camaguey	10,061	22	Sancti Spiritus	115,636
7	Caibarien	112,333	23	Sancti Spiritus	17,253
8	Cárdenas	42,840	24	San Pedro del Valle	12,617
9	Cárdenas	21,734	25	San Fernando de Camarones	30,188
10	Cárdenas	787,765	26	San Juan de los Rios	13,808
11	Cárdenas	10,106	27	Santa Clara	142,176
12	Cárdenas	18,009	28	Santa Clara	17,333
13	Cárdenas	5,863	29	Santa Clara	32,605
14	Cárdenas	10,557	30	Santa Clara	48,808
15	Cárdenas	229,576	31	Santa Clara	36,513
16	Cárdenas	14,329	32	Santa Clara	9,439
17	Cárdenas	15,936			1,030,162
18	Cárdenas	7,191	CAMAGUEY		
19	Cárdenas	26,755	1	Camaguey	191,379
20	Cárdenas	9,700	2	Ciego de Avila	97,852
21	Cárdenas	28,929	3	Embarcadero	23,195
22	Cárdenas	18,952	4	Florida	49,091
23	Cárdenas	20,332	5	Guadamar	31,381
24	Cárdenas	10,683	6	Jatibonico	20,978
25	Cárdenas	21,600	7	Medina	106,926
26	Cárdenas	32,861	8	Nuevitas	36,309
		1,538,803	9	Santa Cruz del Sur	61,145
					618,256
MATANZAS			ORIENTE		
1	Atenas	10,490	1	Alto Songo	78,901
2	Caba	8,041	2	Amella	32,578
3	Candelaria	6,026	3	Banes	50,769
4	Comunidad del Norte	11,286	4	Baracoa	68,283
5	Comunidad del Sur	52,580	5	Bayamo	143,487
6	Quevedo	10,531	6	Campesinela	97,409
7	Quevedo	29,530	7	Caney	26,717
8	San Juan de los Rios	14,967	8	Cibola	43,926
9	San Juan de los Rios	11,188	9	Cibola	39,947
10	Manatí	16,974	10	Guantanamo	124,885
11	Manatí	9,177	11	Holguin	226,779
12	Pinar del Rio	11,078	12	Ignacio	75,493
13	San Cristóbal	24,457	13	Manzanillo	43,864
14	San Juan y Martínez	16,544	14	Mayarí	81,261
15	San Juan y Martínez	52,619	15	Niquero	46,844
16	Villavieja	10,169	16	Palma Soriano	96,545
17	Manatí	20,121	17	Puerto Padre	89,361
18	Manatí	16,443	18	Sagua de Tiamamo	56,719
19	Manatí	9,776	19	San Luis	42,483
20	Manatí	9,026	20	Santiago de Cuba	106,384
21	Manatí	6,254	21	Victoria de las Tunas	122,869
22	Manatí	6,941	22	Victoria de las Tunas	31,516
		396,780			1,797,606

S-E-C-R-E-T

La Habana Province to 23.5 persons per square kilometer (61 persons per square mile) in Camagüey Province. Well over 50 percent of the total population resides in Oriente and La Habana Provinces (31 percent and 26 percent, respectively), and 21 percent is concentrated within the Havana metropolitan area.\* (See Map 1.)

Even though the Cuban economy is primarily agricultural, 57 percent of the population resides in urban zones and only 43 percent in rural areas. These figures, however, are somewhat misleading because an urban zone, for purposes of the 1953 census enumeration, was defined as "a population center of 150 inhabitants or more which has electrical, medical, legal, and recreational services, or which is located in close proximity to and is functionally related to another population center having these services." Thus many of the so-called urban zones are little more than workers' settlements situated in rural areas where agriculturally-oriented activities (such as the operation of sugar mills and the intensive cultivation of tobacco) require an above-average concentration of workers. The rural population as designated in the census enumeration consists mainly of families residing in isolated dwellings on fincas (farms) rather than in settlements.

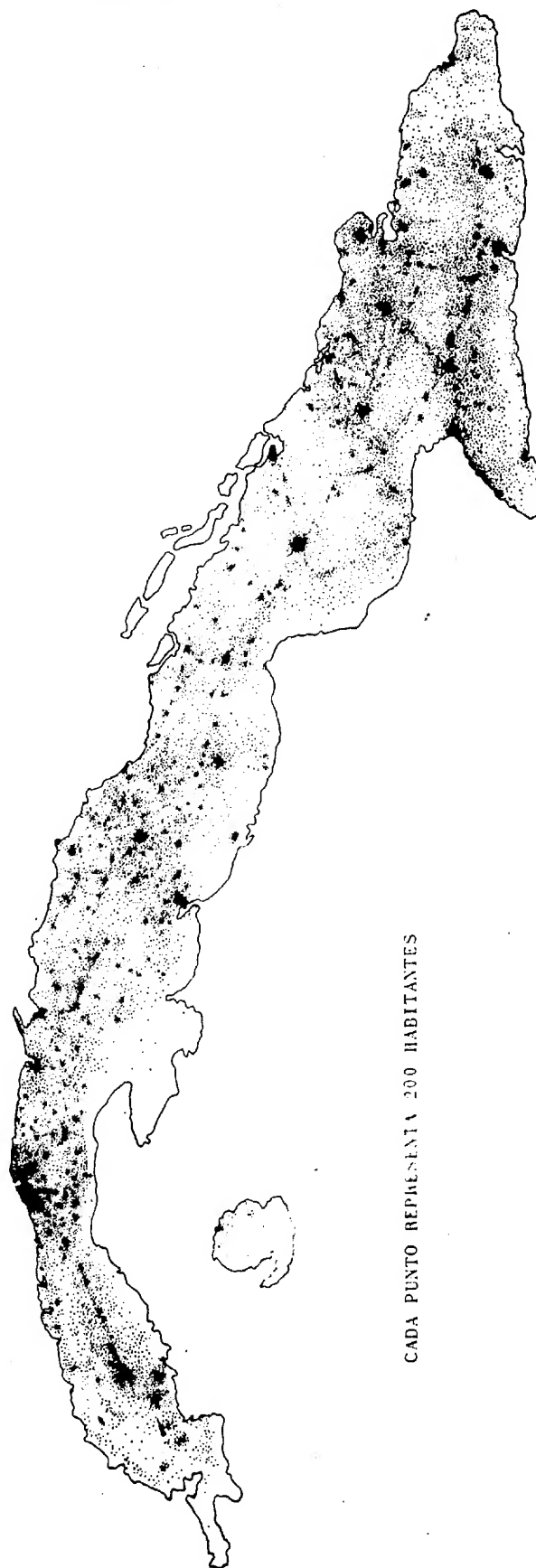
Considering the urban population as a whole, 35 percent lives in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants; 23 percent in cities of

\* The Havana metropolitan area includes the urban zones of La Habana, Marianao, Guanabacoa, Santiago de las Vegas, Regla, Bauta, and Santa María del Rosario municipios.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Approved For Release 2000/08/25 : CIA-RDP79-01009A002500020002-1

GRÁFICO 9.—DISTRIBUCION GEOGRAFICA DE LA POBLACION TOTAL DE CUBA: 1953



Map 1. Distribution of Population, 1953

Approved For Release 2000/08/25 : CIA-RDP79-01009A002500020002-1

S-E-C-R-E-T

25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants; 20 percent in cities of 5,000 to 25,000 inhabitants; and 22 percent in urban communities of less than 5,000 inhabitants. Clusters of urban centers are in evidence particularly along the route of the Central Highway and in proximity to the cities of La Habana, Santiago de Cuba, and Santa Clara. (See Table 2 for a listing by province of urban centers with 1,000 or more inhabitants and Map 2 for the geographic distribution of urban centers by relative size.

### III. Racial Composition

Racially the population of Cuba consists of whites, Negroes, members of the yellow race, and mestizos. The white population in Cuba is predominantly of Spanish descent, and the yellow population is almost entirely of Chinese descent. As defined for purposes of the 1953 census enumeration the term mestizo is applied to persons of mixed race -- whether white-Negro, white-yellow, or Negro-yellow. The total number of persons enumerated as of a white-yellow or Negro-yellow racial mixture was statistically insignificant as compared with the large number of white-Negro mestizos.

Persons of white skin constitute nearly 74 percent of the total population and are about evenly divided between urban and rural dwellers. Mestizos and Negroes together comprise 26 percent of the total population (14 percent and 12 percent, respectively), and persons of yellow skin constitute approximately 0.3 percent of the population. Somewhat more than half the mestizos and Negroes reside

S-E-C-R-E-T

Table 2—NUCLEOS URBANOS DE 1,000 HABITANTES Y MAS, POR PROVINCIAS: 1953\*

NUCLEOS URBANOS		NUCLEOS URBANOS		NUCLEOS URBANOS		NUCLEOS URBANOS	
Población		Población		Población		Población	
<b>PINAR DEL RIO</b>		<b>LA HABANA—Cont.</b>		<b>LAS VILLAS—Cont.</b>		<b>ORIENTE</b>	
De 25,000 a 50,000:		Palos.....	4,042	Central Marta.....	1,095	De 100,000 y más:	
Pinar del Rio.....	38,885	Punta Brava.....	4,856	Central Narciso.....	1,051	Santiago de Cuba.....	163,237
De 10,000 a 25,000:		Quivicán.....	4,018	Central Victoria.....	1,190	De 50,000 a 100,000:	
Artemisa.....	17,461	Reclusorio Nacional.....	1,478	Cifuentes.....	2,298	Guantánamo.....	64,671
Guantanamo.....	12,908	Rincón.....	3,018			Holguín.....	57,573
De 5,000 a 10,000:		San Antonio de las Vegas.....	1,512	Congojas.....	1,060	De 25,000 a 50,000:	
Consolación del Sur.....	6,146	San Antonio de Río Blanco.....	2,306	Corralillo.....	1,123	Manzanillo.....	42,252
Los Palacios.....	5,260	San Felipe.....	1,383	Cumanayagua.....	4,679	Palma Soriano.....	25,421
De 1,000 a 5,000:		Santa Cruz del Norte.....	3,537	El Santo.....	2,219	Victoria de las Tunas.....	20,431
Bahía Honda.....	3,042	Santa María del Rosario.....	1,824	Encrucijada.....	4,791		
Cabañas.....	2,226			Esperanza.....	4,712	De 10,000 a 25,000:	
Candelaria.....	3,548	Tapaste.....	1,431	Falcón.....	1,135	Banes.....	20,257
Cañas.....	1,789	Vereda Nueva.....	1,907	General Lino Pérez.....	1,041	Baracoa.....	11,459
Central Mercedes.....	1,146	Wajay.....	1,252	Guao.....	1,197	Bayamo.....	20,178
				Guaimal.....	1,752	San Luis.....	11,110
				Isabela de Sagua.....	3,701		
						De 5,000 a 10,000:	
Central Orosoo.....	1,740			Manacas.....	2,515	Antilla.....	6,481
Central Pilar.....	1,181			Manicaragua.....	3,903	Caimanera.....	5,647
Central San Cristóbal.....	1,162	De 50,000 a 100,000:	63,916	Mata.....	1,349	Campechuela.....	5,555
Consolación del Norte.....	2,254	Matanzas.....	43,750	Matagüa.....	1,214	Central Chaparra.....	5,604
Guano.....	4,070	De 10,000 a 25,000:		Mayajigua.....	2,950	Central Delicias.....	5,849
		Cárdenas.....	15,755				
		Colón.....	10,444	Meneses.....	1,650	Cueto.....	5,983
		Jovellanos.....	5,244	Poza la China.....	4,852	Gibara.....	8,144
		De 5,000 a 10,000:		Quemado de Güines.....	4,840	Jiquaní.....	6,940
		Jagüey Grande.....	6,863	Rancho Veloz.....	1,943	Laguna Blanca.....	5,920
		Pedro Betancourt.....	6,041	Ranchuelo.....	4,288	La Maya.....	5,037
		Perico.....	5,351				
		Unión de Reyes.....	2,948	Rodas.....	4,569	Mayarí.....	6,386
		De 1,000 a 5,000:		Rodrigo.....	1,627	Niquero.....	7,204
		Agramonte.....	3,166	San Antonio de las Vueltas.....	8,020	Puerto Padre.....	9,705
		Alacranes.....	1,935	San Diego del Valle.....	1,096	Sagua de Tanamo.....	7,604
		Amarillas.....	1,245	San Fernando de Cama- rones.....	2,378	San Germán.....	5,802
		Banaguilera.....	2,260				
		Bolondrón.....	1,103	San Juan de los Yeras.....	2,361	De 1,000 a 5,000:	
		Calimete.....	2,163	Santo Domingo.....	4,728	Alto Songo.....	2,197
		Canas.....	1,288	Siticoito.....	1,213	Baire.....	8,967
		Carlos Rojas.....	1,031	Taguasco.....	2,642	Bartle.....	1,052
		Ceiba Mocha.....	1,600	Tunas de Zaza.....	1,380	Cacocúm.....	2,724
		Central Alava.....	1,192			Cañay.....	2,009
		Central España.....	1,212	Yaguaramas.....	1,098		
		Central Mercedes.....	1,003	Zaza del Medio.....	4,252	Cayo Mambi.....	1,553
		Central Tinguaro.....	1,463	Zulueta.....	4,254	Central Jobabo.....	3,246
		Céspedes.....				Central Las Cañas.....	1,083
		Cidra (Santa Ana).....				Central Mabuy.....	2,405
		Coliseo.....	1,765			Central Maceo.....	1,433
		Guareiras.....	1,122				
		Güira de Macuriges.....	1,187	De 100,000 y más:	110,888	Central Manatí.....	2,318
		Juan Gualberto Gómez.....	2,570	Camaguey.....		Central Miranda.....	2,156
		Limonar.....	3,801	De 25,000 a 50,000:	35,178	Central Preston.....	3,827
		Los Arabos.....	1,690	Ciego de Avila.....		Central Río Caño.....	8,174
		Manguito.....	2,569	De 10,000 a 25,000:		Central Romelío.....	1,066
		Martí.....	2,605	Florida.....	21,159		
		San Antonio de Cabezas.....	2,300	Morón.....	18,629	Central Salvador.....	1,520
		San José de los Ramos.....	1,269	Nuevitás.....	12,390	Central San Antonio.....	1,390
		Varadero.....	2,640			Central San Ramón.....	1,037
						Central Santa Cecilia.....	1,101
						Central Soledad.....	1,245
						Central Tacajó.....	1,298
						Central Tanamo.....	2,032
						Cobre.....	2,686
						Cristo.....	3,160
						Deleite.....	1,188
						Dos Caminos.....	2,004
						Dos Caminos del Cobre.....	2,278
						Entrada de Holguín.....	1,203
						Fray Benito.....	1,456
						Guamá.....	1,500
						Guamo.....	2,507
						Guara.....	1,892
						Guías.....	2,857
						Juan Vicente.....	1,392
						Jutinico.....	2,370
						Kingston.....	1,160
						La Rioja.....	1,818
						Los Indios.....	1,103
						Maffo.....	2,804
						Minas de Bueyito.....	1,199
						Nicaró.....	3,074
						Palmarito.....	1,985
						Plón.....	2,489
						Río Seco.....	1,015
						San Andrés.....	1,655
						San Fernando.....	1,104
						San Manuel.....	2,105
						San Martín.....	2,020
						Santa Rita.....	1,655
						Tiguabos.....	1,296
						Veguitas.....	2,014
						Velasco.....	1,444
						Yara.....	3,245
						Yarey de Vásquez.....	1,812
						Yateras.....	2,162
						Zarsal.....	1,421

\* Se empleó el método de estimación de la población por muestra para determinar la población de los núcleos urbanos de 1,000 habitantes y más. Este cambio se debe a los resultados de la encuesta de la muestra de la población de 1953, publicada en el Boletín de Estadística, No. 1, 1954.

S-E-C-R-E-T

in urban areas, whereas 89 percent of the persons of yellow skin are concentrated in urban areas. (See Tables 3 and 4.)

Table 3

## Racial Composition by Provinces

Race	Pinar del Río	La Habana	Matanzas	Las Villas	Camagüey	Oriente
White	357,252	1,184,493	307,230	849,242	483,405	1,062,334
Negro	63,463	176,601	47,622	94,628	81,554	261,443
Yellow	368	9,005	1,216	1,657	1,835	2,576
Mestizo	27,339	168,704	39,712	84,635	51,462	471,253
Total	<u>448,422</u>	<u>1,538,803</u>	<u>395,780</u>	<u>1,030,162</u>	<u>618,256</u>	<u>1,797,606</u>

Table 4

## Urban and Rural Population by Race in Percentages

Race	Pinar del Río		La Habana		Matanzas		Las Villas		Camagüey		Oriente	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
White	32	68	90	10	53	47	45	55	50	50	38	62
Negro	41	59	97	3	77	23	72	28	42	58	48	52
Yellow	70	30	96	4	83	17	92	8	83	17	76	24
Mestizo	45	55	98	2	81	19	69	31	56	44	39	61

Although widely distributed throughout Cuba, the proportion of people defined as colored (Negroes, mestizos, and Chinese) to whites varies considerably by province and municipio. (See Maps 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.) Approximately 66 percent of the colored population is concentrated in the provinces of Oriente and La Habana.

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

Of the pure Negro population, 36 percent reside in Oriente Province and 24 percent in La Habana Province. Within Oriente Province the heaviest concentration of Negroes (55 percent) occurs in six municipios in the Santiago de Cuba-Guantánamo region, and in La Habana Province more than 80 percent is concentrated in the Havana metropolitan area alone.

Of the mestizo population, slightly more than 50 percent lives in Oriente Province and another 20 percent in La Habana Province. In Oriente Province the mestizo population is dispersed fairly widely throughout the agricultural areas, whereas in La Habana Province more than 66 percent is concentrated in the Havana metropolitan area.

The Chinese reside in the larger urban areas of the country, where they operate small businesses such as groceries, restaurants, laundries, and truck farms. Fifty-six percent of the total Chinese population is concentrated in La Habana Province and 15 percent in Oriente Province. The Chinese constitute more than 1 percent of the local population only in the municipios of La Habana, Isla de Pinos, and Nueva Paz in La Habana Province and of Alto Songo and Guantánamo in Oriente Province. A significant aspect of the Chinese minority is the disproportionate sex ratio, with 90 percent of the Chinese population being male. The Chinese community includes a large number of Cuban wives -- both legal and common-law. Presumably the children of these unions are reported as mestizos in the census enumeration.

- 5 -

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

The native Indian population of Cuba was almost wiped out by the early Spanish conquerors, but small numbers of mestizos with marked Indian physical characteristics are encountered in the rugged mountain regions of Oriente Province. Presumably small numbers of Indians survived in these remote areas and intermarried with local white and Negro settlers.

#### IV. Religion

Statistical data are not available on religious affiliation, but the Roman Catholic religion is predominant.

#### V. Occupational Structure

The total labor force as of May 1953 was comprised of 2.1 million persons, or 54 percent of the population aged 14 years or more. The active labor force numbered about 2 million persons who were employed in some occupation during the year prior to the census enumeration. Many of these people had only seasonal employment, however, and were either unemployed or underemployed during the off season. Approximately 83 percent of the labor force was of the male sex, and only 17 percent was female.

More than 60 percent of the labor force resides in urban zones. This situation is explained in part by the seasonal migration of workers from urban zones to the sugar centrals during the grinding season and back to the cities during the off season and in part by the official classification of bateyes (residential areas associated with the sugar mills) as urban zones.

- 6 -

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

Slightly more than 41 percent of the active labor force was employed in agricultural work as of 1953. Although the agricultural population was distributed widely throughout the country, the largest concentrations of workers were in the two provinces of Oriente and Las Villas, which accounted for 37 percent and 22 percent of this occupational group, respectively.

Persons employed in service activities comprised the next largest occupational group (20 percent of the active labor force), and more than 50 percent of them were concentrated in La Habana Province.

The manufacturing industry employed 17 percent of the active labor force in 1953. La Habana Province accounted for 38 percent of this occupational group, and most of the remainder was located in cities of 25,000 or more inhabitants in various parts of the country.

About 12 percent of the active labor force was engaged in commerce, and, as in the manufacturing industry, about 40 percent of this occupational group was concentrated in La Habana Province, with most of the remainder in various cities of 25,000 or more inhabitants.

Utilities, transportation and communications, and the construction industry together employed another 9 percent of the active labor force. In each of these enterprises approximately 50 percent of the workers were concentrated in La Habana Province.

Of the remaining 1 percent of the active labor force, mining accounted for 0.5 percent. The other 0.5 percent was employed in unspecified occupations. Slightly more than half the miners were employed in Oriente Province, with the largest concentrations in the Mayarí and Jiguaní mining areas.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Percentage figures for the distribution of population by occupation are given for each of the six provinces of Cuba in Table 5.

Table 5

## Employment of Active Labor Force by Province

Type of Employment	Percent					
	Pinar del Río	La Habana	Matanzas	Las Villas	Camagüey	Oriente
Agriculture	62	10	46	52	54	57
Manufacturing	12	21	18	17	15	13
Construction	2	6	3	2	2	2
Commerce	8	16	10	10	10	10
Transportation, communications	3	8	5	4	5	4
Services	11	36	16	14	13	12
Other	2	3	2	1	1	2

Wages in Cuba are generally high compared with those of other countries in similar economic circumstances. Wages paid in the larger enterprises generally run well above the legal monthly minimum of 60 pesos (\$60.00). Pay rates, however, vary considerably between companies within a given industry and between general categories of industry. Wages paid in the sugar industry represent a fixed percentage of the Government's estimate of the average price of sugar for the coming year. In the event that the average price exceeds the estimate, wages are then adjusted retroactively to conform with the higher average price.

Data on prevailing wages or earnings are not published by the Cuban Government. Table 6 gives some indication of comparative wage

Table 6. Selected Pay Rates in Havana in 1955

(Excerpted from Foreign Labor Information: Labor in Cuba,  
U.S. Department of Labor, May 1957)

Employer and Occupation	Wages or Salaries (in pesos or dollars)		
	Lowest	Highest	Average
<u>10 leading companies 1/</u>			
	Monthly rates		
Messengers and office boys . . . . .	\$ 90.00	\$227.00	\$116.00
Simple office work, such as mimeo- graphing . . . . .	110.00	227.00	151.00
Stenographers, chiefly Spanish language . . . . .	120.00	330.00	187.00
Secretaries, bilingual . . . . .	200.00	385.00	296.00
Accountants . . . . .	187.00	497.00	308.00
	Hourly rates 2/		
Unskilled laborers . . . . .	.71	1.07	.92
Mechanics, third class . . . . .	.99	1.46	1.20
Mechanics, first class . . . . .	1.25	1.83	1.45
<u>Construction industry</u>			
Bricklayers, concrete-form car- penters, and rodmen . . . . .	-	-	3/ .75
Helpers and laborers . . . . .	-	-	3/ .47
<u>Cuban Electric Power Co.</u>			
Welders . . . . .	-	-	1.09
Ironworkers . . . . .	-	-	.90
Reinforced steel workers . . . . .	-	-	.75
Helpers of skilled workers . . . . .	-	-	.60
Laborers . . . . .	-	-	.47
	Daily rates 2/		
<u>United Fruit Co. 4/</u>			
Stevedores and winchmen . . . . .	-	-	9.56
Tally clerks, longshoremen, tractor operators . . . . .	-	-	8.60
Foremen, general . . . . .	-	-	14.11

1/ Companies engaged in manufacturing, utilities, petroleum, and banking, principally in Havana. Only 9 companies reported on manual workers. Data exclude Christmas bonuses and sick-leave allowances.

2/ Including the 9.09 percent allowance for 48 hours' pay for 44 hours' work, but not including vacation pay.

3/ Minimum wage rates established in 1949 and still accepted as the current going rate by unions in the industry in 1955.

4/ November 1954 rates. Overtime rates are double those listed. Source: Foreign Service Report No. 229, Havana, September 20, 1955.

rates paid in 1955 by 10 leading companies in La Habana for a variety of jobs. In February 1958, it was reported that several of the pay rates listed had been increased 7 to 10 percent above the 1955 level.

The regular workday is 8 hours and the workweek is 44 hours, but a workweek of 56 hours is authorized in the sugar industry during the harvest season. Industries, offices, and commercial establishments generally are closed on Sundays. During June, July, and August, shops that are normally open on Saturday must give employees 1 free day each week in addition to Sunday. Banks have had a 5-day workweek since 1948; and many offices, particularly in larger establishments, have followed their example. Government offices are usually open from 8:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and 5 days per week.

#### VI. Literacy

Literacy is relatively high in Cuba. Of the total population aged 10 years or more, 76 percent was reported as literate in the 1953 census enumeration. Some disparity was shown between the urban and rural population, however, with 88 percent of the urban population reported as literate as opposed to only 58 percent of the rural population (see Table 7).

Table 7  
Percentage of Literacy by Province

---

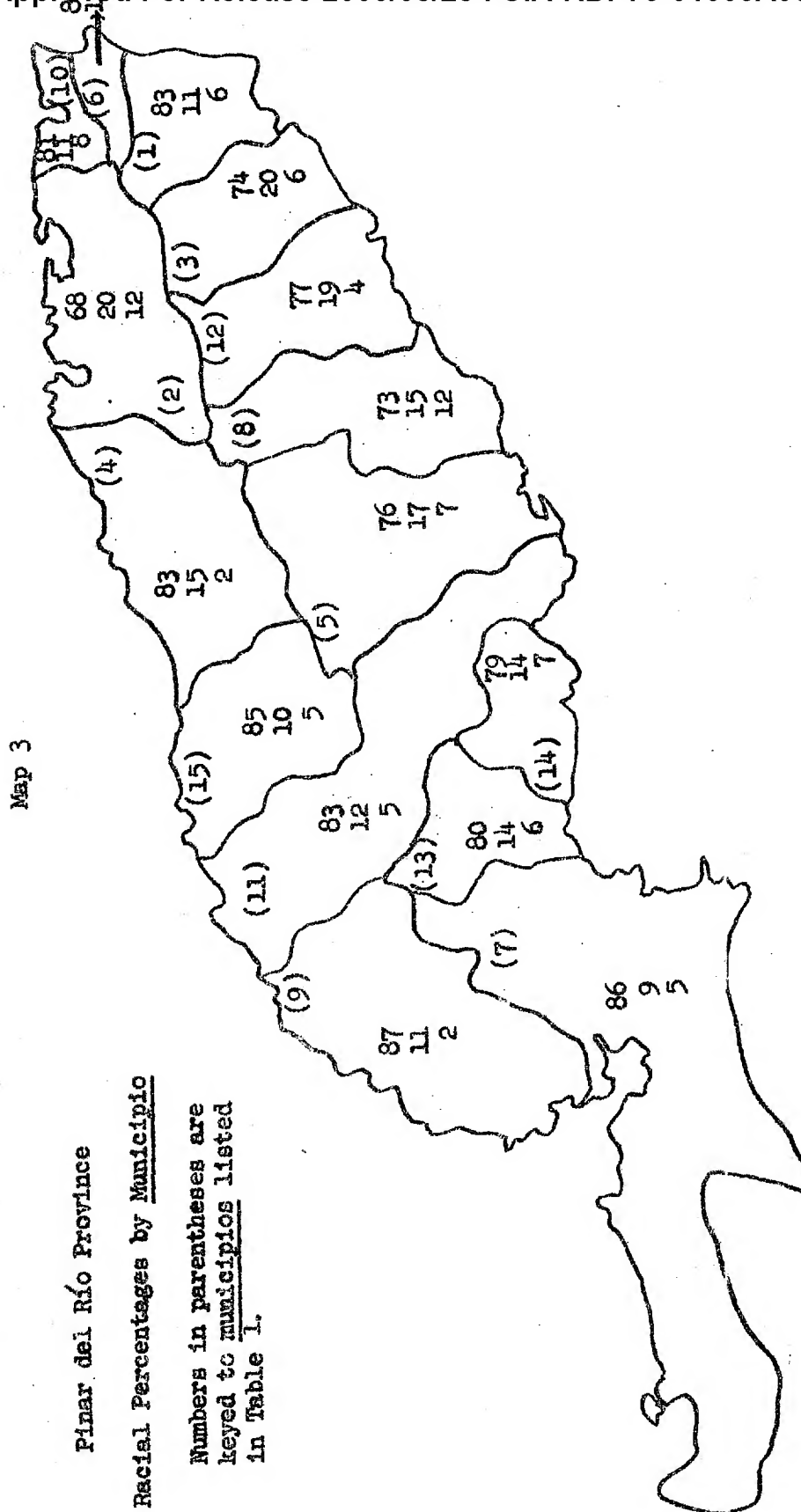
	<u>Pinar del</u> <u>Río</u>	<u>La Habana</u>	<u>Matanzas</u>	<u>Las Villas</u>	<u>Camagüey</u>	<u>Oriente</u>
Total population (aged 10 years or more)	69.2	90.8	80.8	75.2	72.7	64.7
Urban population	82.3	92.5	88.5	85.4	86.2	84.2
Rural population	61.8	71.4	69.1	64.3	58.5	50.3

S-E-C-R-E-T

A further percentage breakdown of literacy by municipio is provided in the 1953 Census, but the municipio figures do not differ significantly from the province figures in most cases.

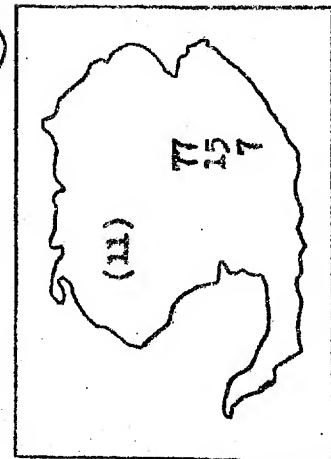
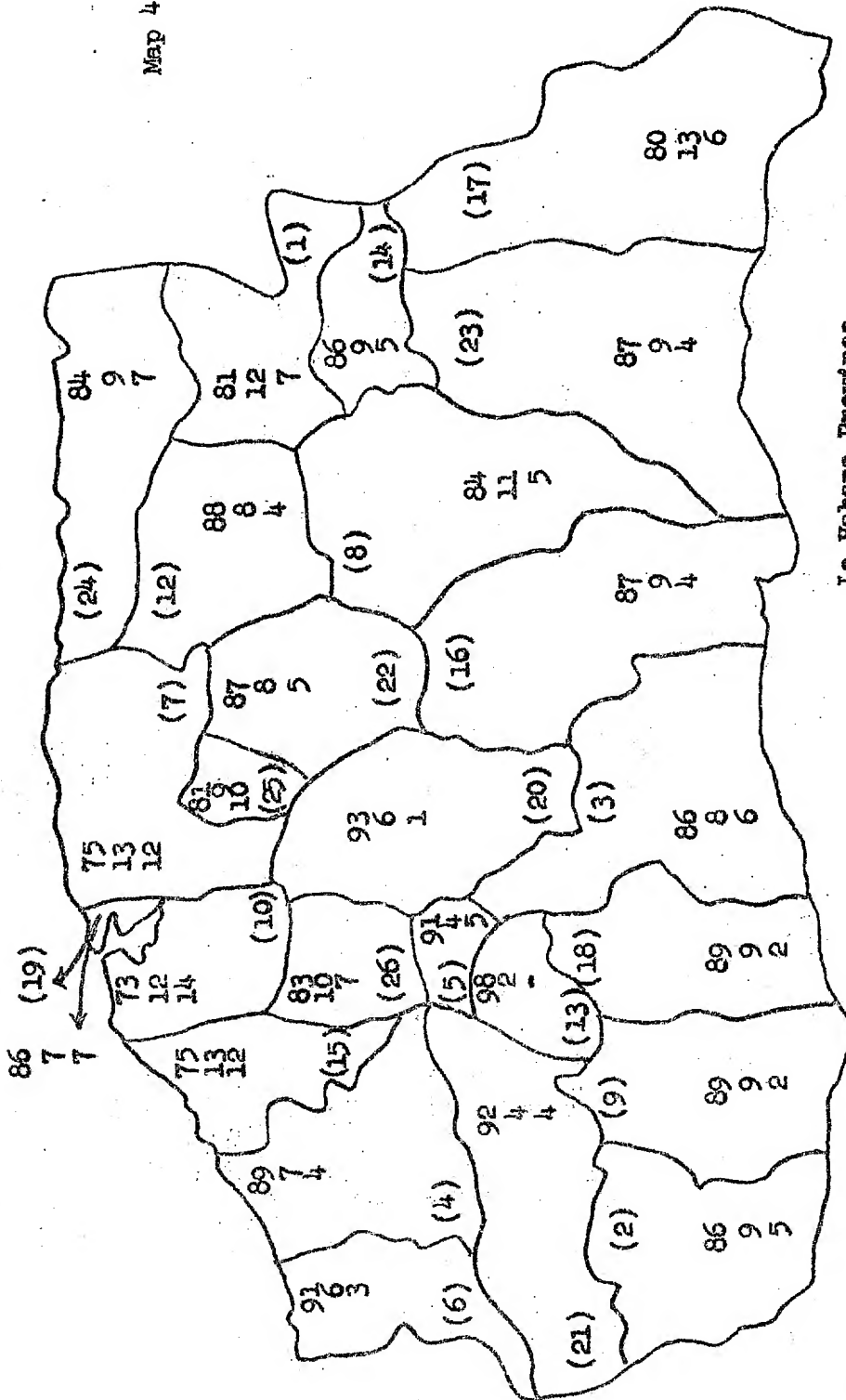
Literacy data by racial group were not included in the 1953 Census. Fragmentary information on the Chinese community, however, is available from another source, dated December 1950. Most of the Chinese are literate in their own language. Cantonese is the dialect spoken almost exclusively by the Chinese colony in Cuba. Nearly all of the Chinese speak some pidgin Spanish. The degree of proficiency in Spanish varies from very poor to very good, but generally only those who learn it when they are young become fluent. Most of the Chinese colony can read Spanish, but cannot write it, and a few can read some English.

S-E-C-R-E-T



The three percentage figures indicated for each municipio are listed in the following order: white, Negro, mestizo. E.g., the municipio of Guane (7) is 86% white, 9% Negro, and 5% mestizo.

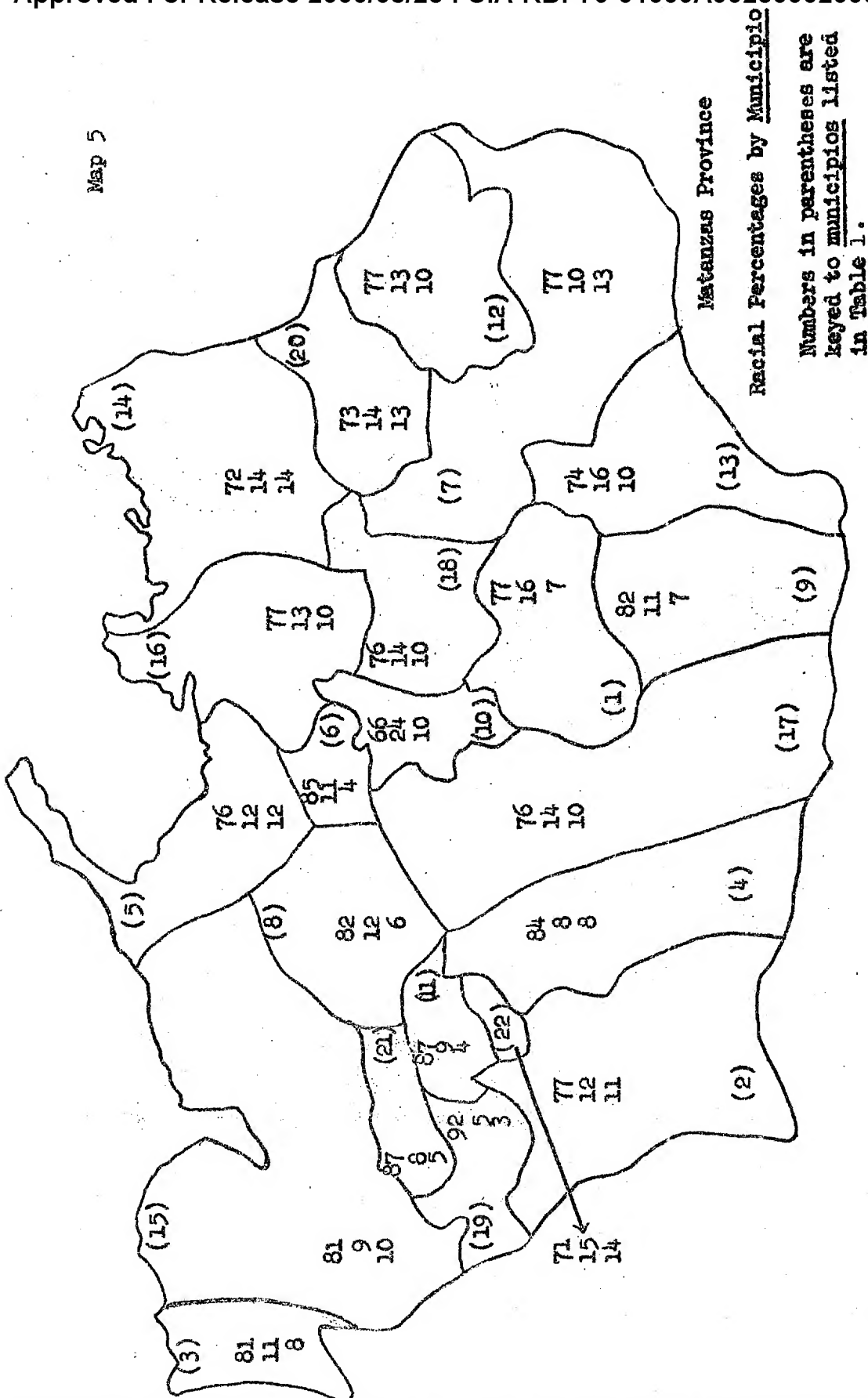
Map 4



The three percentage figures indicated for each municipio are listed in the following order: white, Negro, mestizo. E.g., the municipio of Estabanó (3) is 86% white, 8% Negro, and 6% mestizo.

Note: The yellow race constitutes a significant element of the population in the municipios of Habana (1%), Nueva Paz (1%), and Isla de Pinos (1.5%).

Map 5



The three percentage figures indicated for each municipio are listed in the following order: white, Negro, mestizo. E.g., the municipio of Alacranes (2) is 77% white, 12% Negro, and 11% mestizo.

The map displays the Ilocos Region, divided into 32 numbered districts. Each district is labeled with a number in parentheses and a set of three population figures. The districts and their data are as follows:

- (1) 82, 10, 8
- (2) 74, 13, 13
- (3) 95, 4, 1
- (4) 88, 7, 5
- (5) 82, 10, 8
- (6) 89, 2, 6
- (7) 82, 10, 8
- (8) 82, 10, 8
- (9) 82, 7, 11
- (10) 78, 9, 13
- (11) 95, 4, 1
- (12) 82, 10, 8
- (13) 76, 12, 12
- (14) 82, 10, 8
- (15) 88, 8, 4
- (16) 82, 10, 8
- (17) 82, 7, 11
- (18) 79, 14, 7
- (19) 82, 8, 10
- (20) 82, 10, 8
- (21) 82, 10, 8
- (22) 95, 4, 1
- (23) 82, 10, 8
- (24) 82, 10, 8
- (25) 88, 7, 5
- (26) 78, 9, 13
- (27) 82, 10, 8
- (28) 78, 11, 11
- (29) 82, 10, 8
- (30) 67, 19, 14
- (31) 84, 11, 5
- (32) 82, 10, 8

Ilocos Region

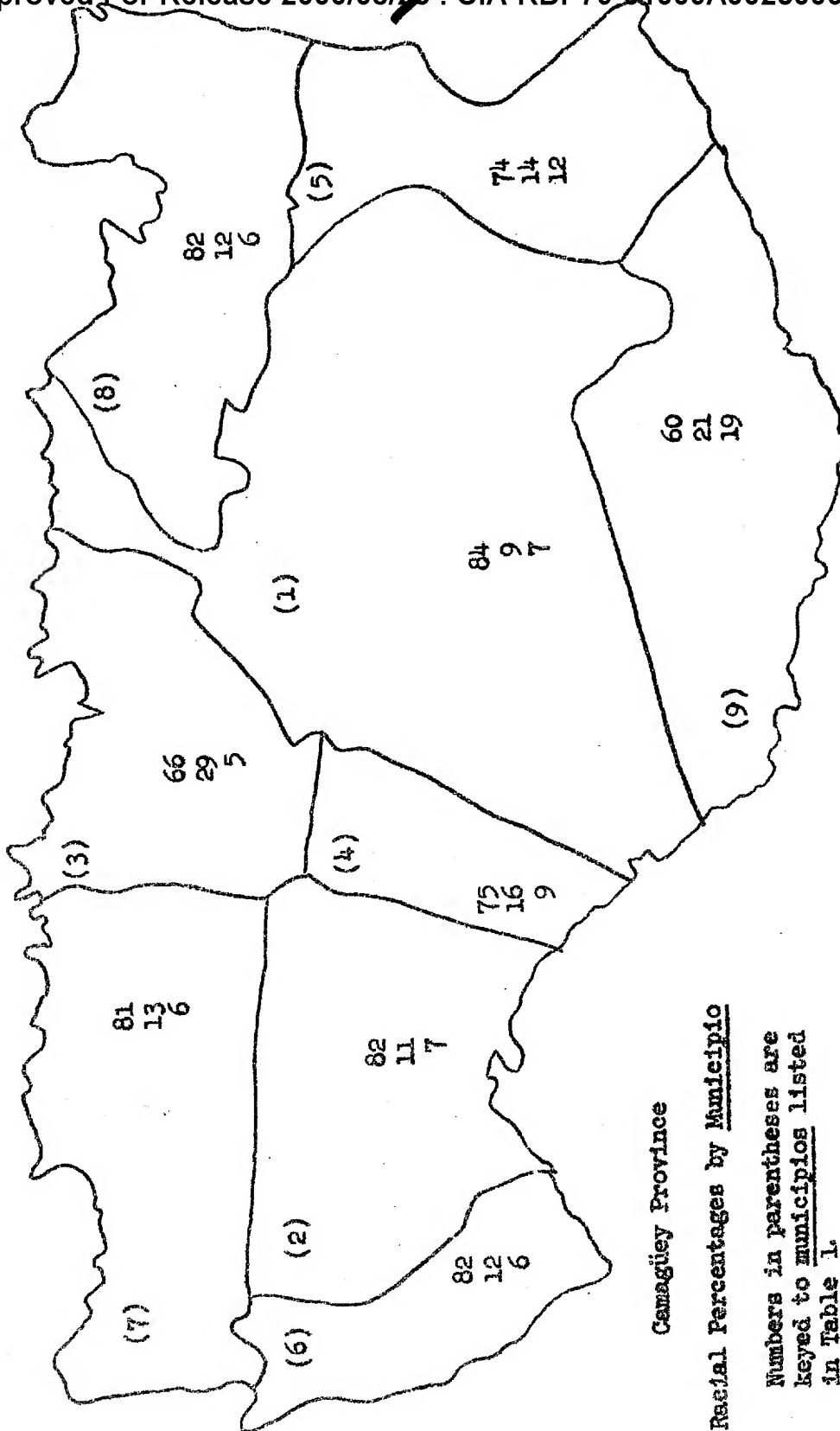
14723 Providence

### Actual Percentages by Municipio

Numbers in parentheses are keyed to municipalities listed in Table 1.

The three percentage figures indicated for each municipality are listed in the following order: white, Negro, mestizo. E.g., the municipio of Trinidad (30) is 67% white, 19% Negro, and 14% mestizo.

Map 7



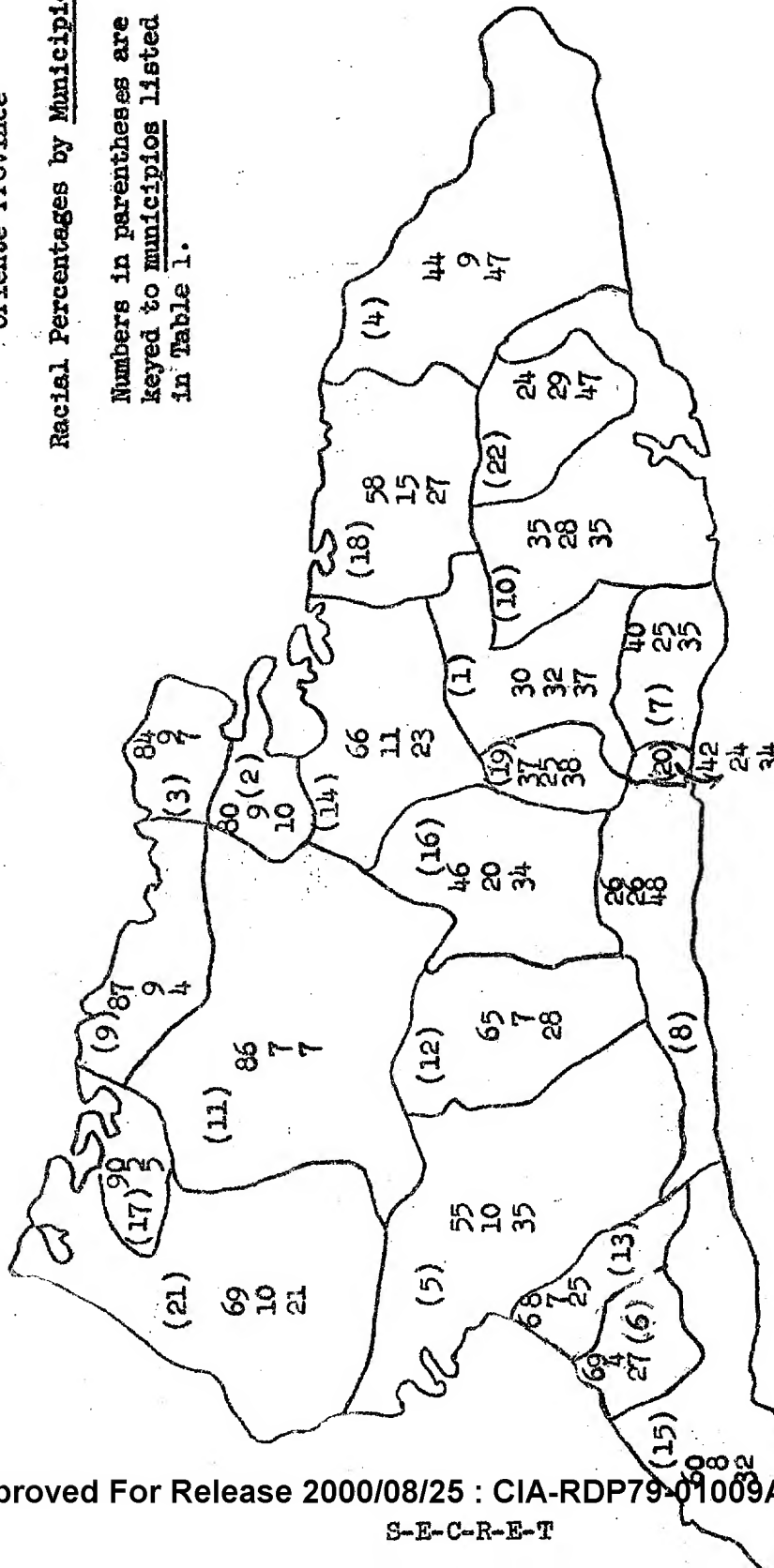
The three percentage figures indicated for each municipio are listed in the following order: white, Negro, mestizo. E.g., the municipio of Florida (4) is 75% white, 16% Negro, and 9% mestizo.

Map 8

## Oriente Province

## Racial Percentages by Municipio

Numbers in parentheses are keyed to municipios listed in Table 1.

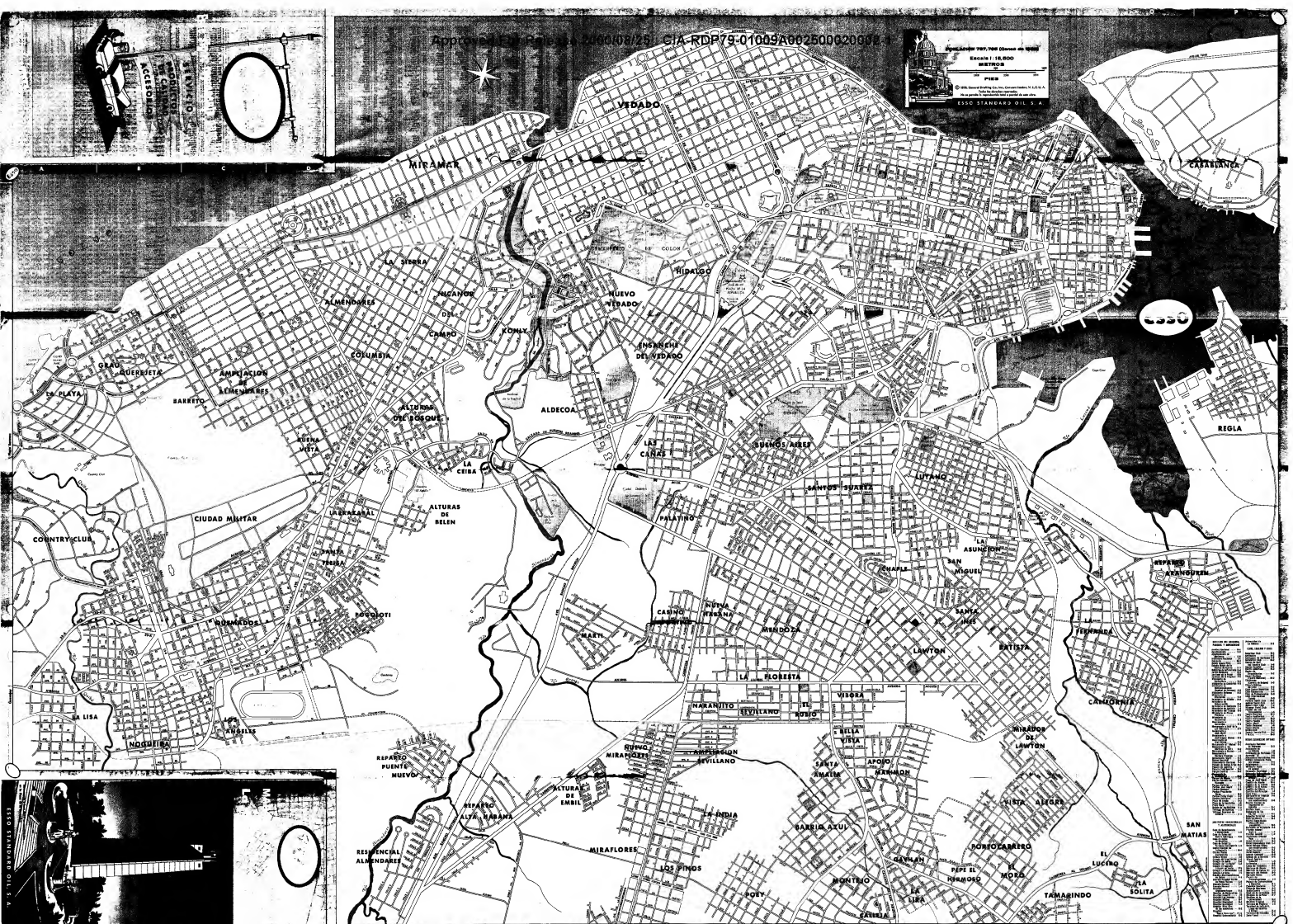


The three percentage figures indicated for each municipio are listed in the following order: white, Negro, mestizo. E.g., the municipio of Cobre (8) is 26% white, 26% Negro, and 48% mestizo.

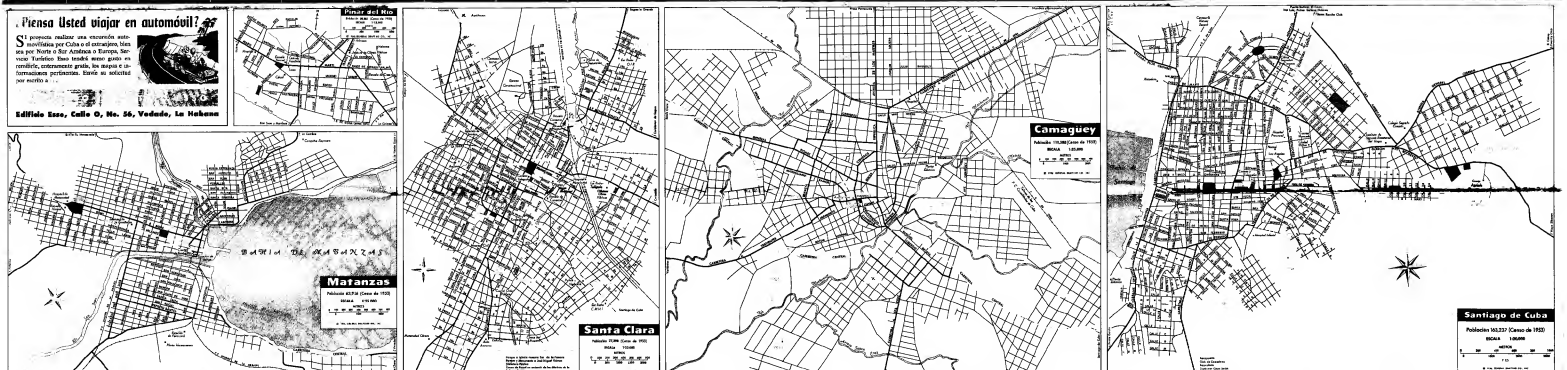
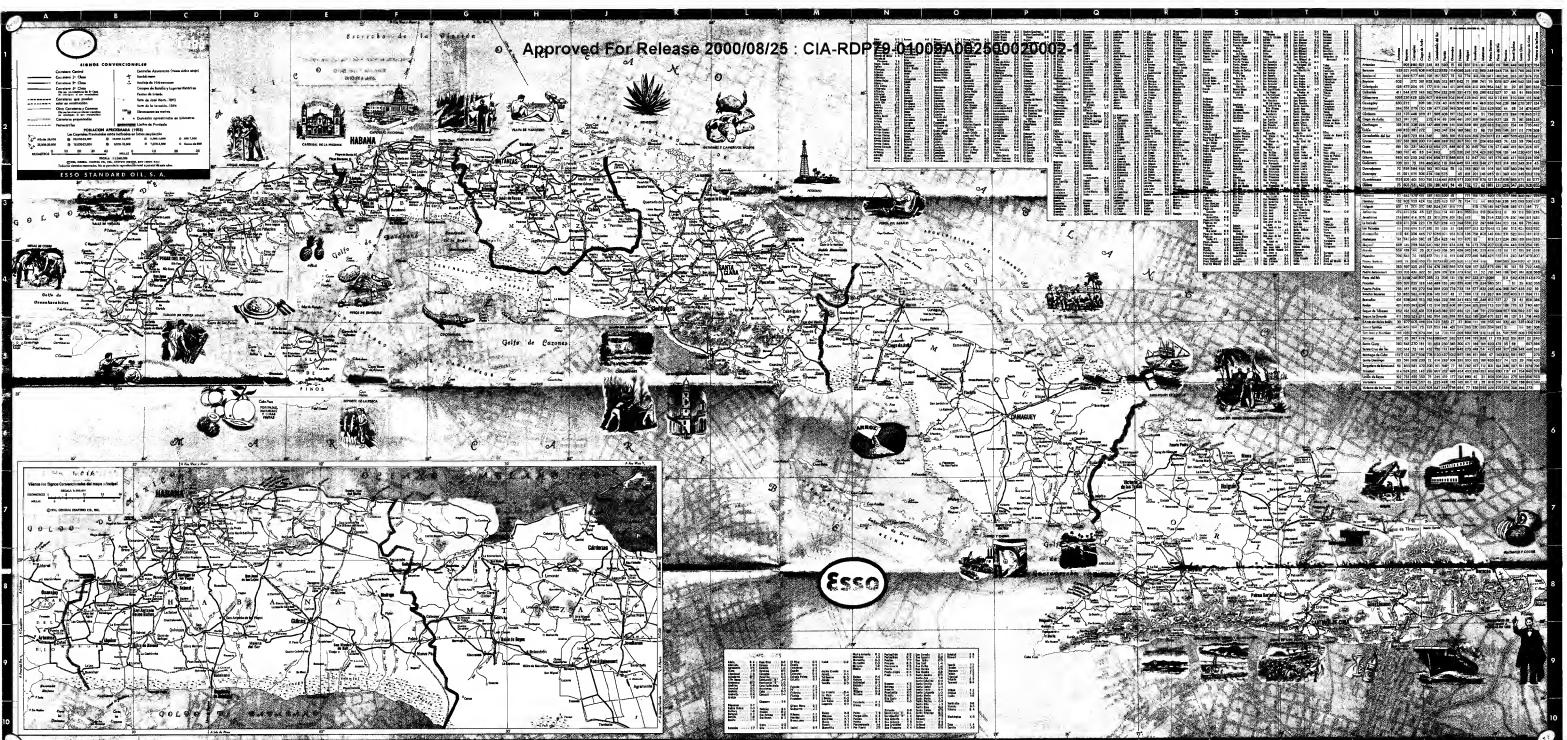
Note: The yellow race constitutes a significant element of the population in the municipios of Alto Songo (1%) and Guantánamo (2%).

Approved For Release 2000/08/25 : CIA-RDP79-01009A002500020002-1

Scale 1:100,000  
Escala 1:100,000  
PIES  
Metros  
ESSE STANDARD OIL S. A.



Approved For Release 2000/08/25 : CIA-RDP79-01009A002500020002-1



**SECRET**  
**NOFORN**

Approved For Release 2000/08/25 : CIA-RDP79-01009A002500020002-1

**SECRET**  
**NOFORN**

Approved For Release 2000/08/25 : CIA-RDP79-01009A002500020002-1